

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

"Big Boy!" This is the nickname the Hampton Institute students have for Allen Washington, Washington, now associate commandant of cadets, who is officially known as "Captain Washington." He will be the successor of Maj. Robert R. Morton, the principal-elect of Tuskegee Institute.

Some years ago it was said that if Hampton had done no more than train Booker T. Washington, it would have paid for itself many times over. Recently the nation, especially the South, has been rejoicing that Major Morton, another distinguished graduate of Hampton, would soon take up Doctor Washington's heavy burden at Tuskegee. Today the friends of Hampton and of Negro education are rejoicing that another self-made, Hampton-trained man, Allen Washington, will become the commandant of cadets at Hampton, where he was graduated in 1921—a product of the pioneer work of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Allen Washington came to the Hampton school from Gloucester county, a county which is well known on account of the large percentage of Negroes who own their farms and their homes; Negroes who are law-abiding and thrifty, and who have won the respect of the best white people because of their industry and good character.

Allen Washington entered the Hampton Institute in September, 1885, and became what is called a "work student," that is, he worked by day at manual labor and then went to school for two hours on five nights of the week. In 1889 he finished the harness maker's trade and then spent two years in the Hampton day school academic department.

After his graduation Allen Washington was employed by day in the harness making shop and by night he helped in the commandant's department. During the next year he spent one-half of his day in the harness shop and one-half in the commandant's office. Little by little he became more active in the disciplinary work, and soon found his full stride in handling boys—handling them with sympathy and still with firmness.

The South has made no great headway with the colored soldier idea, though there is a company at Nashville. In Georgia, North and South Carolina, and some other southern states, where by actual count whites and blacks run about even, it was essayed. If the South has shrunk from the thought of colored soldiers, Uncle Sam has not been so particular. There are two regiments of colored cavalry now hunting Villa in Mexico, a regiment of colored infantry at Honolulu, and another enroute home from the Philippines. If the latter is detailed to Mexico, as is quite likely, it is hoped that the gentlemen on the other side of the Rio Grande will not take it too much to heart at being soundly thrashed by soldiers who, on the average, are not marked by a more dusky type than themselves.—Correspondence Chicago Daily News.

It is said that moonshine whiskey in the South, instead of being sold, is "left" by the roadside, the "purchaser" being expected to pick up the jug and leave the monetary equivalent, a case where failure may mean a reminder propelled by a well-known niter compound, one that whistles as it passes by the ear.

Considerable progress is being made by the District committee of colored citizens in charge of the campaign to raise \$5,000 in the District of Columbia for the benefit of the Booker T. Washington memorial fund. The effort is a part of the national campaign now being waged to raise a fund of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of helping Tuskegee Institute, the Negro industrial school in Alabama, and making it a permanent monument to Booker T. Washington. Public meetings in the interest of this memorial fund were held every Friday evening at the colored Y. M. C. A. building, Twelfth street between S and T streets northwest. The officers in charge are Henry Lassiter, chairman; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, vice president; Daniel Freeman, treasurer; R. W. Thompson, secretary; Dr. J. A. Cabaniss, chairman ways and means committee; William H. Davis, chairman committee on publicity and promotion.

The pyramid of Cheops contains 5,000,000 tons of stone.

Dr. Hugo Phillips, who died recently in Minneapolis, reached this country from Prussia during the Civil war and two days later enlisted and fought all through the remainder of the conflict, first in a New York regiment and later in the surgeons' corps.

For an aviator there has been invented in France apparatus which shows the speed at which his airplane is traveling, the velocity of the wind and the angle at which he is attacking it and whether he is rising or falling.

Cures Sciatica by Pulling the Leg. Obsolete cases of sciatica are cured, according to an English physician quoted by the New York Medical Journal, by stretching the leg for about three weeks. His method is to attach long strips of adhesive plaster from the upper part of the thigh to the ankle, inside and outside the leg, attaching them by spiral strips of plaster and fastening them to end in a stirrup with a cord leading over a pulley on the foot of the bed. A weight is hung to the cord. This is at first

Tuskegee Institute is a very interesting place, and every one of the teachers taking the course at the summer school seems so congenial and enthusiastic that I am sure great good will result from the meeting, writes a correspondent of the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

There are 416 teachers, representing 16 states. Alabama is well represented. Birmingham leads in the greatest number from any one city, as she does in everything else.

Tuskegee is carrying out its usual plan, even though the summer school is made up entirely of teachers. The instructors breakfast at five o'clock, the other teachers at 6:15. Our classes begin promptly at seven o'clock, and you would be delighted to see how eagerly the teachers rush to prevent tardiness. We are under as strict rules as the student body.

From seven to 10:30 the classroom work is in full swing; at eleven we go to the assembly room to a lecture.

Really, the lectures alone are worth the trip to Tuskegee.

Notable among those who have come to us are Prof. N. E. Tidwell, Dr. J. H. Phillips, Professor Hobdy and Mr. W. K. Tate of Peabody normal school of Nashville.

There are 600 students who are remaining here during the summer. They are working in the different departments in order that they might be able to continue their studies another year. I have visited the various buildings where they are at work, and I am sure I have never seen such thoroughness, such close application to duty. The beauty of it all is the happy, cheerful spirit which seems to pervade the whole place. The students who are being trained here under such splendid instructors cannot fail to take their places very creditably and acceptably in the world.

In the New York Charity Organization Bulletin there is made a statement that will probably be surprising to most of the people who read it. "The Negro," according to this high authority, "is more self-reliant in poverty than the white living under the same conditions. He is slower to seek assistance, and more eager to be independent again."

These are certainly admirable peculiarities, and the Bulletin, assuming, as is safe, the truth of its assertion, is well justified in asking if in them there is not to be seen a promise to the Negro of ultimate success in his struggle for recognition.

It is also somewhat surprising to learn, or at any rate to hear, from the same source, that the environment of the Negroes in that city is more than ordinarily favorable to them, and that in Harlem, with its wide cross streets and the broad, clean stretches of Seventh and Lenox avenues, they have been able to develop their capacities for orderly, intelligent, and prosperous living to a greater degree than almost anywhere else. This they have done through business and professional relations with each other in a fairly homogeneous community of 50,000 colored people.

They have not forgotten to be kind, either, for the Charity Organization society has a special committee in Harlem of 15 colored men and women, working efficiently, with a colored "visitor," employed jointly by the organization and the Harlem Relief society.

Charles J. Orbison addressed a mass meeting of colored Y. M. C. A. workers in the auditorium at Indianapolis on "The Benefit of Organized Effort." The meeting was the second of a series leading up to the launching of the most aggressive membership campaign so far undertaken by the colored branch. The local organization for years held the record for the largest membership among the colored Y. M. C. A.'s in the United States. Recently the associations at Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia pushed Indianapolis down to fourth place, with a membership of 555 men, although this city maintains a \$100,000 building and offers cheaper fees for membership. In the points of Bible class attendance, employment obtained for men and educational work Indianapolis still leads.

It is hoped to obtain 500 new members in the campaign. The membership fee for this period has been reduced one-half. Teams of five members each are being formed for the canvass. Many employees in the large factories are organizing to assist in placing Indianapolis at the front again.

The co-operation of the Negro population of Washington in the clean-up and beautification movement was enlisted by Dr. Charles C. Green, city health officer, and leader of the sanitation campaign. At a meeting held at the colored Carnegie library Principal J. D. Ryan appointed the central committee of well-known Negroes which is to co-operate with Doctor Green and to appoint the subcommittees all over the city. Plans were formulated for the part which the Negroes are to take in carrying out the campaign.

of eight or nine pounds, but is gradually increased to about double. The leg is then pulled into extension. The first two days the pain increases, but then it subsides rapidly and disappears. After about three weeks the patient is subjected to a course of massage and radiant heat.

What Puzzles Office Holder. It's always hard for a man holding office to realize that the place used to be run without help and that it's going to be again.

In Woman's Realm

Extremely Pretty Dress for Summer May Be Made of Plain and Dotted Organdie, Though Other Materials May Be Chosen—Selection of the Veil Is Most Important—Innumerable Patterns From Which to Choose.

A very pretty and summery dress of plain and dotted organdie achieves fine style by combining these familiar materials. Organdie in cottons, as taffeta in silks, has proved peculiarly well adapted to the styles of today. The originality of the model lies in combining the plain and dotted surfaces so that they play parts of equal importance, and it suggests the use of other goods in the same way.

In the model shown the body and skirt are of the plain organdie. Five

milinery. These to be worn over the face are of unbroken mesh with all sorts of fancy borders, and are woven of fine hairlike threads, so that they will not interfere with the vision. Others, to be thrown back, are purely an adjunct of the hat and show surfaces broken by big polka dots of flat sequins, or lace patterns in conventional and floral designs.

These small veil-trimmed hats are very chic, but this management of the veil is quite outside the real realm of



SUMMER DRESS.

graduated ruffles of the dotted organdie encircle it, the first and widest about the hem and the narrow fifth ruffle at the waist line. The underskirt is gored and gathered to flare. Its crispness and that of the ruffles is almost equivalent to the effect of crinoline.

The three-quarter length sleeves are edged with narrow ruffles made of it. The throat opens with a shallow V. A belt of ribbon in any color desired may be worn with this dress. White moire, corded near the edges, makes that shown in the picture. Silk stockings and white buckskin or canvas slippers will finish the pretty toilette suitably.

Among the new summer goods there are plain voiles and lawns in beautiful

its usefulness. Voiles are worn for two reasons, to keep the hair neatly in place and because they are becoming. There are so many patterns to choose from that a selection is a matter of trying them on as in choosing a hat or a color for a gown. One may buy a mesh in almost any shape, as square, round, diamond shape or hexagonal. Borders vary also and there are several colors to choose from. Taupe, brown, gray and purple tones, with several shades of dark blue, make it worth while to experiment, as they are adapted to varied complexions. Black remains most popular, but is not always the happiest choice. The threads of which voiles, and especially black voiles, of today are woven are incredibly fine, and the heavy veil has no following.



MOST POPULAR VEIL.

colors with which dainty interpretations of Scotch plaids may be found in light tints and varied colors. Something very distinctive and original might be made by combining these in the manner shown in this organdie dress. Then there are the crossbar and striped organdies, which might be used instead of the more familiar dotted varieties. They are sheerer than chiffon, the daintiest of all cotton, weaves, and retain the crispness which distinguishes the plain material. Nothing could be better for a graduating gown.

A circular veil with hexagonal mesh and border of small chenille balls is one of many that have aided designers in the conception of new effects in

Veilings and separate veils are made in narrow widths with narrow borders. The border reaches to the chin so that the veil covers just the face. No eccentric methods of draping have appeared so far in the season's history, unless we class the harem veil, which has been introduced for the motorist, under that head. Many of the new motor veils are of very thin chiffon and some of them are circular, suspended from an elastic cord that holds them in place about the hat in the manner shown for the face veil pictured here.

Julia B. B. B.

Scintillant Coiffures. The fashion for peacock hair ornaments is said to be directly traceable to Bakst. All kinds of fancy combs are studded with sparkling blue and green stones. The wide-open fan arrangements are supposed to top off the Spanish coiffure, after the style adopted in the "Goyescas"—the new Spanish opera. Barettes of studded tortoise are also seen; some of them are oblong, others heart-shaped, and several were fashioned after a shield design.

Embroidery Hint. It is interesting to copy the designs of good china in embroidery, whether in silk or wool, upon any suitable ground. One woman has just embroidered the familiar blue Copenhagen china design on white for a table centerpiece to go with her own Delft china. The many colored little bunches of flowers that are hand painted on Worcester and other old English chinas are just as fascinating when you see them worked on quilts, cushions and the like.

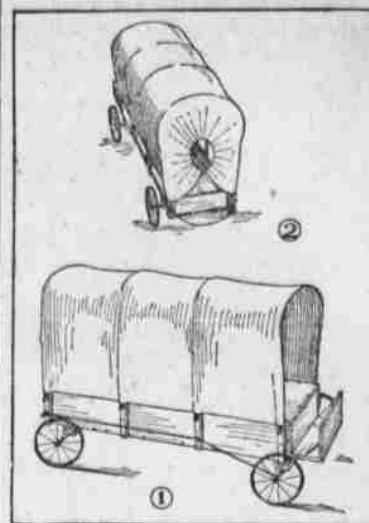
HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS

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A CAMP WAGON.

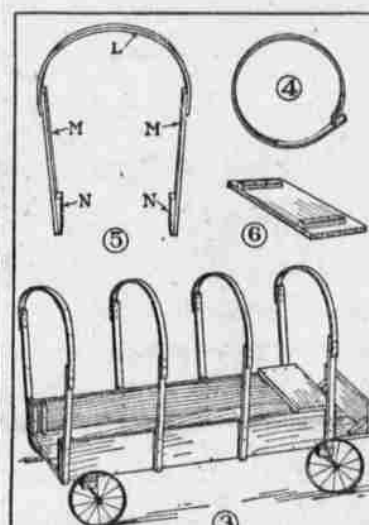
First you must get two pairs of wheels. If you haven't any, you will most likely find a boy who is willing to sell his wheels or make a trade. By laying flat upon the ground you can determine the proportions necessary for a wagon to sleep in. The iron axles that belong to your wheels will probably be too short. To lengthen them, get a piece of iron pipe just



large enough for them to slip into. Go to a blacksmith or a machinist, and have him first cut each axle in half, and the iron pipe in two pieces of the width of the wagon box, and then rivet the axle halves in the ends of the pipe (Fig. 10).

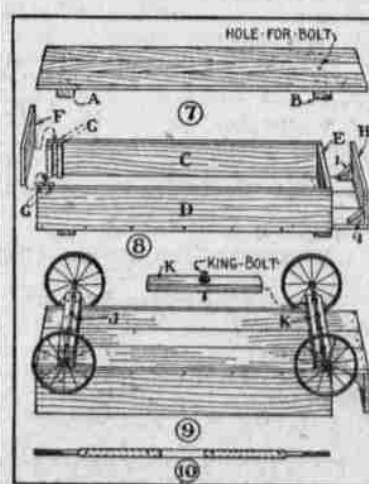
Fig. 7 shows the wagon bed. Fasten the boards together by means of the two-by-four crosspieces A and B. Then cut the side boards C and D and nail them to the edges, and cut the end boards E and F to fit between. Fasten end E between the sides, and form grooves by means of the strips G (Fig. 8) for the end F to drop into. Dashboard H is of the same size as E. Brace it with the brackets I.

The wheel axles must be stapled to the two two-by-fours J and K (Fig. 9).



Make these pieces of the length of crosspieces A and B (Fig. 7). Nail J to crosspiece A, and pivot K at its center to crosspiece B with a carriage bolt long enough to extend through K, B, and the wagon bed. Enlarge the hole in K so the bolt head will set down flush and allow the iron axle to pass over it. In bolting on the front wheels, slip an iron washer over the carriage bolt so that it will come between crosspieces K and B, and place another next to the bolt nut.

Fig. 3 shows the wagon with the frames for the top covering in position. Separate the ends of four barrel hoops (Fig. 4) for the arched tops of the frames (L, Fig. 5), and nail each to a pair of stick uprights (M). Then nail a pair of wedge-shaped blocks (N, Fig. 5) to the uprights, so



when the frames are nailed to the wagon box sides, the uprights will, slant outward (Fig. 3).

Make the front seat out of a board, with cleats nailed across its under side (Fig. 6) to fit close against the sides of the wagon box. This seat must be removable if you intend to use the wagon to sleep in.

Figs. 1 and 2 show how to attach lines to the axles, and carry them around the sides, through screw eyes, to the back, for steering when pushing the camp wagon. Another pair of lines may be provided for pulling the wagon.

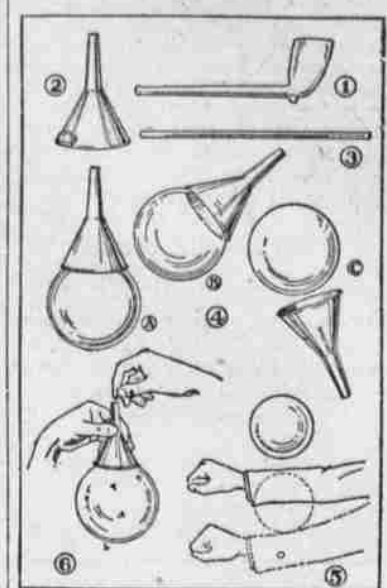
Concrete to Hold Back Water. Concrete will be extensively made use of in the future in the reversion work on the shores of the Mississippi river, taking the place of the willow mats which have been used for some time with considerable success. These mats are effective enough in protecting the banks against the action of the current, but they are difficult, tedious and time-consuming to weave and sink in place. The cement process has been developed by investigators of the United States bureau of

SOAP BUBBLE FUN.

It is not necessary to have special soap or a patent blower to blow bubbles successfully. There is nothing better than castile or ivory soap for a solution, and a clay pipe like that in Fig. 1, which can be bought at a drug store, is as good as any blower on the market. But for large bubbles, the finest sort of a blower is a tin funnel about 2 1/2 inches in diameter (Fig. 2). Probably your mother has one in her pantry. Another blower which you will find handy is a short lemonade straw (Fig. 3).

To make up the solution, shave the soap into a pan of warm water, putting in as much soap as the water will dissolve.

To make a bubble with the tin funnel, place the end into the solution,

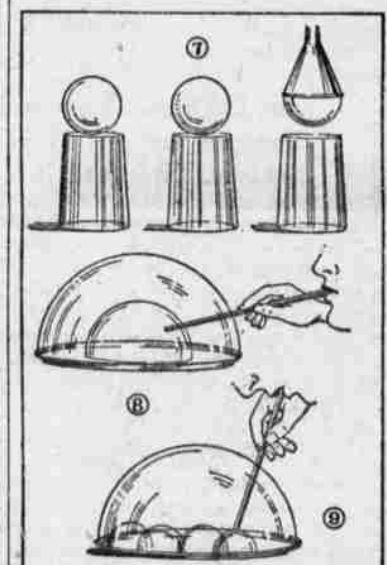


then lift it out gently, and if it is covered with a film blow upon the small end and a bubble will appear. Steps A, B and C (Fig. 4) indicate how to release the bubble by inverting the funnel and tossing the bubble out of it.

Fig. 5 shows how to bounce a bubble upon your arm. By dropping your arm slightly as the bubble descends, as indicated by the dotted lines, the bubble will land with less shock.

Fig. 6 shows how you can drop tacks into the funnel spout without bursting the bubble.

Place several glass tumblers upon a table, and blow a bubble upon each



(Fig. 7), then add other tumblers and see how many bubbles you can place before the first ones burst.

Fig. 8 shows how to blow one bubble within another. First blow a large bubble on a pie tin having a depth of one-quarter inch of solution in it. Blow the bubble as you raise the funnel, then turn the funnel sideways and slide it off of the bubble. The inner bubble is blown with a lemonade straw.

If you have two clay pipes, you can blow two bubbles, and then by bringing them together cause them to unite in one large bubble (Fig. 10).

Fig. 11 shows the steps required to blow a bubble over a spool. After



blowing this bubble you can place a smaller one inside on top of the spool (Fig. 11). A small doll's head can be included in a bubble, as shown in Fig. 12, and there are many other tricks which can be carried out.

standards, who have found that a four per cent addition of calcium chloride to the mixing water increases the strength of the concrete at the age of one day by 100 per cent or more. In some cases the strength of the concrete in which the calcium chloride was, at the age of two days, was 75 per cent or more of the strength normally attained in one month. This rapid hardening is what has made the concrete available for the work of confining the wandering Missouri river to its banks.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. (Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 28

THE COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 15:1-35. GOLDEN TEXT—For freedom did Christ set us free.—Gal. 5:1.

The events of this lesson are outstanding in Christian history. Paul's appeal to the Gentiles and the large number of them who accepted the Gospel made most acute the question, "Must Gentile believers become Jewish proselytes upon accepting the Christian faith and be governed by Jewish law and customs?" It would be exceedingly interesting to divide a class and let them debate this controversy stated as follows: "Resolved, That the Moslem law should not have been imposed upon Gentile Christians." The date of this council was A. D. 50 or 51, and the scene is laid first in Antioch of Syria and then in Jerusalem.

I. A Division of Opinion (vv. 1-6). Luke does not name those who agitated and precipitated this controversy, but clearly indicates how the Holy Spirit dealt with the situation. "Is a man justified by faith, or by the works of the law?" is a similar question with modern application. The Holy Spirit, to avoid a rupture in the yet weak church, directs that Paul, Barnabas, Titus (Gal. 2:1) and "certain others" who are not named, should carry the question to the apostles and elders in Jerusalem. Those to whom they went were "of reputation" (Gal. 2:2); the "pillars" Gal. 2:9) and they received the delegation from Antioch in public (15:4), also heard Paul in private (Gal. 2:2).

II. The Argument (vv. 6-18). It will not do to be harsh in condemning Paul's accusers. The Pharisees felt deeply their position. As God's chosen people they were marked by circumcision. Jesus, the promised Messiah, was a Jew. Social, religious, and racial differences are hard to reconcile in one church today. But little was asked of the Gentiles in contrast with all they received. Entrance to church membership would not be too easy if circumcision were imposed as a test of their sincerity. Peter brought forward the plea before the council that God had given the Holy Spirit to the uncircumcised Christians, and put no difference between us and them, purifying their hearts by faith" (vv. 8, 9). God bears the same witness today to those who refuse to be bound by Moslem traditions as regards the seventh day and other such details. Paul's argument was that God had wrought signs and wonders among the Gentiles and thus set his seal upon his preaching of salvation as apart from legalistic works (v. 12). Read in this connection Gal. 2:16, Titus 3:20, 8:3, 10:4, and Phil. 3:3. The apostle James presented the third argument in connection with the verdict he pronounced. It was that it is according to Old Testament Scripture that God will take a people for his name from among the uncircumcised Gentiles as well as from among the law-keeping Jews (v. 13-17). With Paul this was a vital question, and we can at least imagine his feelings as he puts forth a life-and-death struggle for the truth. As Peter reminded the people of the occasion when "the Holy Spirit came upon Cornelius and his household" he caused them to keep silence.

III. A Wise Decision (vv. 19-29). It was James the Just, brother of our Lord, the writer of the epistle and the bishop overseer of the church at Jerusalem, who rendered the decision. In his argument (vv. 13-18) he saw in these Gentile converts reported by Barnabas and Saul a fulfillment of the prophecy of Amos, and to use the language of today he "made a motion," viz., that these Gentiles be not disturbed except in such matters as would tend to more fully separate them from the heathen idolatry they had just left, (a) "Pollution of idols," i. e., flesh offered in the sacrifices (b) "Fornication," the immorality connected with the pagan worship of Aphrodite and Cybele which actually consecrated vice, and (c) "From things strangled," for the heathen did not, as the Jews did, look upon the blood as life, the seat of the soul. The church readily agreed to this motion and took such precautions as were needed that no misrepresentations of their decision be carried back to Antioch. This consisted of a spirited choice of messengers and in a written statement of their decision (vv. 22, 23). Their letter is interesting. (1) They saluted the Gentiles as brothers, for in Christ we are all kin. It is sad to contemplate the unchristian separation of present-day professed followers of Christ. "Certain . . . have troubled you with words;" such are not dead yet—men who wrangle over words or else whisper false words to young converts, and who must be met with truth (Col. 4:6-2; Tim. 3:13-15). There was absolute unanimity among those at Jerusalem, they were of one "accord" (v. 24). There is surely no need of differences and discord on essential points among those who accept the authority of the Bible, who ask God for wisdom (James 1:5-7) and accept Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord. If Christians sought more the mind of the Spirit and looked less on the wisdom of men they would not be so often at variance with each other.

Only four points of the Moslem law were deemed necessary for the Gentiles and those who would today bind upon us the full authority of that law do so contrary to the Holy Spirit.

There is crying need today in America as well as in Europe for Christian unity (Eph. 4:3).

IV. The Result in Antioch (vv. 30-35). Great joy greeted the conclusion of this question.